Ministry of
Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

2011/12
Annual Service Plan Report

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Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement

2011/12 was the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations first full year as the province's "one land manager". Over the last year our natural resource sectors continued creating new jobs and opportunities for families and communities across B.C., while contributing significantly to our province's overall economy.

Through *Canada Starts Here: The BC Jobs Plan*, the Province invested $24 million to streamline decision making and reduce the backlog in key authorizations needed to approve natural resource development projects, while ensuring high environmental standards. As of April 30, backlogs for notice of work applications for mines have been reduced from 229 to 49, *Water Act* authorizations have been reduced from 3,899 to 3,295 and *Land Act* authorizations have been reduced from 2,785 to 2,287.

Last fall we launched the Major Projects BC website, making it easier for investors to access information on major resource development in B.C. As well, residents and natural resource clients were provided easier access to in-person, one-window natural resource services with the opening of 20 additional FrontCounterBC offices. By the end of 2011/12, there were 28 FrontCounterBC offices located throughout the province.

In 2011, B.C.'s forest product exports totalled $9.9 billion, up 8.8 per cent from 2010, and 30.9 per cent from 2009. Canada is now the world's largest supplier of lumber to China with over 70 per cent of our nation's wood products coming from B.C. These trends are helping to ensure the continued recovery of our important forest industry.

Pine forest impacted by the mountain pine beetle

We continue to manage the impacts of the most severe bark beetle infestation in North American history. In 2011/12 the Forests for Tomorrow program planted 12.6 million trees, most of them in areas affected by the mountain pine beetle. We also completed four technical analyses of the timber supply situation in areas hardest hit by the infestation. This analytical work will be used by the Special Committee on Timber Supply in a public consultation process on options to increase the mid-term timber supply.

We're providing more economic opportunities for Aboriginal communities and families. In December 2011, the Province signed the first-ever First Nations' Woodland Licence with the Huu-ay-aht First Nation, allowing the harvest of approximately 70,000 cubic metres of timber per year within a 9,500-hectare area. This agreement is the first of many that will allow B.C.'s Aboriginal people a larger say in land management across the province.

Barkerville Historic Town, named for gold prospector Billy Barker, played a central role in British Columbia joining Canada.

The Province committed $21 million over the next three years for the maintenance and operation of 23 heritage sites, including Barkerville and Fort Steele. B.C.'s heritage sites generate more than $32 million per year to the Province's GDP, support more than 625 full-time jobs, and provide historical value and enjoyment for all British Columbians.

Our province's natural resources are the backbone of our economy. For 2012/13, we have set key priorities to ensure the continued success of the natural resource sectors in British Columbia. Through the *Canada Starts Here: BC Jobs Plan* and *Our Natural Advantage: Forest Sector Strategy for British Columbia*, our government is committed to working with all natural resource industries to provide quality jobs to support families and rural communities across B.C.

The *Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011/12 Annual Service Plan Report* compares the actual results to the expected results identified in the Ministry's *Revised 2011/12 - 2013/14 Service Plan.* I am accountable for those results as reported.

Steve Thomson

Honourable Steve Thomson
Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

June 30, 2012

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Highlights of the Year

The *2011/12 Annual Service Plan Report* primarily reviews achievements towards the goals and objectives through performance measures set out in the *Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Revised 2011/12-2013/14 Service Plan.* This report is the first for this Ministry since it came into existence in March 2011. Since the mandate of the new ministry is very broad, highlights of the year include some of the most notable accomplishments related to some areas that are not covered by the performance measures.

Efficient, Accessible Service

- To accelerate economic development and job growth in British Columbia, in 2011 the Province focused on improving the permitting process in the natural resource sector. Through the *BC Jobs Plan* the Province made an ongoing investment of $24 million to reduce the current permitting backlog, develop a framework for managing cumulative effects of resource development, and improve engagement with First Nations. As of March 31, significant reductions were already being realized as detailed in the *BC Jobs Plan 6-Month Progress Report*.
- B.C. residents will now find it significantly easier to access in-person, one-window natural resource authorisation services with the opening of twenty additional FrontCounter BC offices - growing from 8 to 28 locations throughout the province during 2011/12.
- The *Natural Resource Compliance Act* and Natural Resource Officer Authorization Regulation came into force on March 8, 2012 and establishes one title, "Natural Resource Officer" that will allow compliance officers to enforce a broader range of regulations across the natural resource sector. Establishing one designation eliminates inherent inefficiencies; now if an activity spans multiple Acts, one officer – instead of three or four – can respond to infractions.

Cumulative Effects Framework and Integrated Decision-making

- The Province initiated an interagency project in 2011/12 to develop and test a *Cumulative Effects Assessment Framework* and tools for integrated natural resource decision making. The intentions of the project are to: improve the quality and benefits of development by proactively avoiding and/or mitigating potentially adverse cumulative effects to environmental, social and economic values; and improve the transparency, consistency, durability and efficiency of natural resource management decisions (for more information, please turn to page 22).

Land Based Investment Strategy

- The purpose of the Land Based Investment Strategy is to guide ongoing resource investments and short-term targeted investments in British Columbia's natural resources. Investments in 2011/12 resulted in an additional 7.4 million cubic metres of harvestable future timber volume, an

additional 5.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent sequestration, and a future GDP value of $855 million after harvest.

- Specific accomplishments of the Land Based Investment Strategy included: reforesting 10,000 hectares (14 million seedlings) impacted by the mountain pine beetle and wildfire; increasing growth to support mid-term timber supply by fertilizing 24,000 hectares; protecting B.C.'s forests by controlling insects, disease, and invasive plants on about 57,000 hectares; improving fish passage through remediation of 7 crossings, and creating a database of over 10,000 culvert assessments to help identify the highest priority remediation opportunities; restoring about 4,000 hectares of vulnerable grassland and open-grown forests; and restoring about 14,500 hectares of range land damaged by wildfire and pest infestations.

Major Projects

- The provincial and regional major project offices were created in 2011. These service-oriented teams support natural resource sector projects through the development of a one-window public interface for major projects known as the 'One Project, One Process' model.
- The new Major Projects BC website, launched October 2011, supports the *BC Jobs Plan* by providing information on major resource development projects around the province. The website provides: up-to-date tracking on all major projects; guidance for proponents throughout project cycle; and coordination of the regulatory requirements for major projects. Also developed last year was a *Coordinated Authorizations Guide for Mines,* which is currently being reviewed by industry for use by proponents.

- After more than 20 years of comprehensive and exhaustive reviews, the Province approved the Jumbo Glacier Resort Master Development Agreement, which allows the resort to proceed. The glacier-based ski resort in the Purcell Mountains will feature a 3,000 metre-high gondola and spectacular views. The Ministry will establish a large wildlife management area to protect Grizzly bear habitat.
- The Baldy Ridge Coal Mine, Phase 2, is expected to support about 200 permanent jobs over a 16 year life, mining out approximately 25 million clean tonnes of coal. Using 'One Process' allowed for a 66 per cent reduction in referral letters and a reduction of the consultation timeframe from

320 to 60 days. Permits were approved in December, 2011 extending the life of Imperial Metal's Huckleberry Mine from 2014 to 2021, maintaining 230 existing jobs and creating 70 new ones.

- BC Hydro's $400 million Northwest Transmission Line began construction. The line will provide access to affordable power for mineral development and communities along the Route 37 corridor (Kitimat-Cassiar), and provide access to the BC Hydro grid for many clean energy projects. Labour market research shows the Northwest Transmission Line will be an economic catalyst for the region – creating up to an estimated 280 direct jobs per year of construction – and enabling the development of mines, power projects and other natural resource projects to help fuel the economy.

First Nations Relationship

- The Province and BC Hydro have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on co-ordinated First Nations consultation process for 12 BC Hydro major projects (over $100 million capital investment). This process will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of consultation as parties will share relevant information, have a clear understanding roles and responsibilities, and have use of BC Hydro's consultation tracking system. One of the major projects is the Northwest Transmission Line (described above).
- The Huu-ay-aht First Nation signed the first-ever First Nations' Woodland Licence with the Province in December 2011. The new long-term, area-based tenure will provide the Huu-ay-aht First Nation with the license to harvest approximately 70,000 cubic metres of timber per year, with increased tenure security, improved ability to secure investments and more say in the management of the land consistent with the culture and values of the community.
- A Community Forest Agreement for Chetwynd will enable the municipality and First Nations to manage local forest resources for timber, recreation and cultural values. The partnership between the District of Chetwynd, and the Saulteau and the West Moberly First Nations will use sustainable forest management practices and indigenous knowledge to manage 14,000 hectares of Crown land.

- In collaboration with the Ministries of Energy and Mines, and Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, the Ministry is reviewing the mining 'Notice of Work' permit process to find opportunities to streamline and create consistency for First Nations and industry. Business process mapping is part of the "Turn the Dial" initiative to transform consultation practices and

help to achieve the 60 day average review target for notices of work as set in the *BC Job Plan*, and prevent future backlogs.

- FPInnovations successfully concluded delivery of the First Nation Forest Sector Technical Support Program. A two year, $1.2 million partnership program with Western Economic Diversification Canada, it involved 51 First Nation communities creating, maintaining or expanding 20 First Nations businesses, creating 40 jobs and $1.3 million in new capital investment in manufacturing. For example, the Skidigate Band explored the opportunity for a power pole production plant; and Tsilhquot'in National Government did an analysis to improve the economic viability of its sawmill, reduce its dependency on diesel fuel and create value for the hog and sawdust that is produced during the natural course of operations.

- A ground-breaking success was realised out of the 2010 Kunst'aa Guu – Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol - the Haida Gwaii Management Council decision on Annual Allowable Cut – marks the first time ever that an entity other than the Chief Forester made such a decision. No other province in Canada has legislative authority granted to a First Nation to participate as an equal in this type of strategic decision-making. The outcome is a sound decision made in collaboration between the Province and First Nation that meets the needs and respects the values of both, and generates a more stable community.

- Haida Gwaii Natural Resource District has been working toward complete integration between provincial natural resource ministries and the Haida Nation since 2006. Integrated teams have worked together through all natural resource applications and business in real time. Last year's key success was the use of the 'solutions table', taking on additional activities such as mines, lands, park permitting and archaeology, and exceeding current responsibility in consultation and accommodation through working together daily to vet each natural resource application with the intent to find solutions. Another success last year was the development of the first ever integrated stewardship team, bringing the Province and the Haida Nation under one umbrella, with one supervisor working toward common goals of stewardship on Haida Gwaii.

Community and Industry Safety

- The Ministry maintains strong partnerships with other wildfire agencies throughout Canada and abroad and relies on the support and cooperation from numerous other agencies, including EmergencyManagementBC, the Ministry of Environment, the Department of National

Defence, Public Safety Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, the First Nations' Emergency Services Society, local governments and natural resource industries. From September through March, the Ministry's Wildfire Management Program collaborated with wildfire agencies from numerous jurisdictions, including:

- attended the International Wildfire Conference in South Africa promoting the Program with the international wildfire community, and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Victoria, Australia for mutual aid assistance and a resource exchange program;
- trained 24 Korean Forest Service staff in a Fire Cause investigation course in Salmon Arm – for the second year of a seven year training project to help develop Korea's national fire investigation program;
- at the invitation of the Korean Forest Service, toured South Korea to deliver lectures for 200 Korean staff and to open discussions on additional training opportunities and a Memorandum of Understanding for mutual aid and knowledge exchange;
- assisted in the incorporation of the Cana[illegible] Forest Fire Danger Rating System into Argentina for improved wildfire prediction and manag[illegible]ment – and continuing with discussions on additional projects and work exchange programs with Argentina; and
- trained 30 Hellenic Fire Brigade staff and 140 firefighters in basic and advance wildfire suppression courses in Athens, Greece.

- The Ministry is delivering the Strategic Wildfire Prevention Initiative (also known as the Fuels Management Program) in partnership with the First Nations' Emergency Services Society and the Union of B.C. Municipalities. This unique cooperative program has resulted in a reduction of wildfire risks on over 44,000 hectares of wildland urban interface since 2005; over 1,400 hectares of which was achieved in 2011/12. A similar program focussing on landscape level treatments is planned for Crown lands beyond municipal boundaries.

The Water Treatment Plant at Britannia was the first Public/Private/Partnership plant of its kind in B.C., and an integral part of the mine rehabilitation project.

- The Britannia Mine Museum, the Outdoor Recreation Council of BC and the Squamish River Watershed Society held a special BC Rivers Day Celebration in September 2011 at Britannia to mark the spectacular changes that have taken place there. In a fitting tribute to this now clean and fish-friendly stretch of coastline, local

environmentalists and the BC Rivers Institute reported observing pink salmon in the lower reaches of Britannia Creek. Once one of the largest sources of metal pollution in North America, the site is now a vibrant and healthy waterfront community reclaimed and home to people, plants and a full spectrum of aquatic life.

- BC Timber Sales maintained its SAFE Companies certification, which for 2011/12 included a limited scope audit that was accepted by the BC Forest Safety Council. In addition to being SAFE certified, BC Timber Sales requires that its contractors and timber sale licence holders meet the BC Forest Safety Council's SAFE certification requirements.

Resource Stewardship

- *Wildlife Act* amendments in November 2011 were made to provide better business certainty to the guiding industry and to provide additional recreational opportunities to youth and families.
- In 2011/12, approximately $2 million in wildlife inventory funding, targeted from across the regions for surveys, improved our understanding of wildlife populations – in particular grizzly, moose and elk.
- In March 2012, the Ministry transplanted 19 caribou to the Purcells South mountain caribou herd area. This is a major accomplishment for the *Mountain Caribou Recovery Implementation Plan,* and the Ministry continues to monitor the caribou herd and plan for the second phase in 2013. The herd is also subject to a research project in partnership with University of Victoria to examine predation risk to the herd. The Ministry is working the Ministry of Environment to implement a compliance and enforcement program in areas of caribou habitat closed to recreational snowmobile use.

- The new Marine Planning Partnership for the Pacific North Coast project is a joint initiative between the Province and 20 coastal First Nations with territories along B.C.'s north pacific coast. The Province and First Nations are working together to develop local coastal and marine plans for Haida Gwaii, the North Coast, Central Coast and North Vancouver Island. The project will develop marine spatial plans to provide guidance for sustainable economic development in the

coastal zone. These plans will result in streamlined and more efficient decision-making between the Province and First Nations' governments.

- In July, the Premier and Taku River Tlingit First Nation signed an agreement that creates 13 new protected areas equalling 564,782 hectares, and provides resource development opportunities and investment certainty in more than three million hectares (approximately 11,500 square miles) in the Atlin Taku region of north-western B.C. The Land and Resource Management and Shared Decision-Making Agreement is the first of its kind in British Columbia. It gives formal effect to the Atlin Taku Land Use Plan and establishes government-to-government decision-making to guide future land and resource management, and engaging the community of Atlin and environmental and industry stakeholders.
- A new Dease-Liard Sustainable Resource Management Plan and government-to-government Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement with the Kaska Dena Council in northern B.C. provide certainty around resource development and will help create jobs in the mining sector. The second phase of the management plan was approved in 2012 and includes the new Ne'āh' protected area covering 231,300 hectares in the Horseranch Range/ Deadwood Lake area. The Agreement will guide future resource development within the Kaska traditional territory. Together, the Plan and Agreement provide overarching direction for over 2.4 million hectares of Crown land between the B.C.-Yukon border and Dease Lake.

- The Forest and Range Evaluation Program, which helps ensure British Columbia's forests are managed in an environmentally sustainable way, received the Gold Trophy Award from Excellence Canada. This award recognizes the Program for having fully met the highest level of quality in all aspects of their program. The Forest and Range Evaluation Program is the only public sector entity in B.C. to have achieved the Gold Trophy.
- Since 1912, the B.C. Forest Service has managed, protected and conserved the province's forests and range lands. In February 2012, the Province received the *Forest Capital of Canada* and *Forest Capital of B.C.* awards from the Canadian Institute of Forestry and the Association of BC Forest Professionals, respectively. These awards were presented in recognition of the BC Forest Service's Centennial Birthday.
- Avatar Grove, a unique stand of old-growth cedars near Port Renfrew, is now protected in an expanded old growth management area.

- As part of the *BC Jobs Plan*, government is investing $550,000 over three years to help the B.C. silviculture industry develop new human resource strategies to meet the challenges of a changing labour market.
- During 2011/12, BC Timber Sales planted over 41 million seedlings on 32,000 hectares. BC Timber Sales also entered into a number of new memoranda of understanding and agreements with First Nations and Community Forest Agreements holders. For example, the BC Timber Sales Chinook Business Area:
  - signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Forestry Limited Partnership and Tamahi Logging Ltd. to establish a productive working relationship and coordinate planning to ensure a sustainable timber harvest within the cooperative forest management area;
  - signed a Memorandum of Understanding with In-chuck-ch First Nation and Lizzy Bay Logging to develop sustainable forest management plan and operational plans in In-chuck-ch Traditional Territory in Fraser and Soo Timber Supply Areas; and
  - about 50 per cent of its apportioned timber volume is now being planned, developed, sold and harvested through collaborative relationships and business agreements with key stakeholder groups such as First Nations and communities.

Competitiveness and Innovation

- The Forest Carbon Restoration Program was initiated in 2011/12 with the aim to restore carbon lost from forests impacted by wildfire and mountain pine beetle. The program promotes reforestation projects on B.C. Crown land via private investment in exchange for carbon offset entitlement. This is a new model for facilitating investment in reforestation or improved forest management projects, which have the potential to stimulate jobs in silviculture and forestry, and improve long term timber supply.
- Two Crown Land disposition files with a long history of challenges achieved major milestones: the legal work to conclude the agreement for Brunswick Point, Phase 1, was completed in 2011/12; and the Ministry completed and filed in Land Titles 1,200 acres (of 5 parcels) valued at $16.75 million within the Squamish corridor to support long-term housing needs for the Squamish Nation.
- The Province provided a $700,000 investment to help forest companies create jobs by turning their waste wood into high-value bio-products will address many of the recommendations from government's Bio-Economy Committee. By 2015, the bio-product sector is expected to be worth more than $200 billion. FPInnovations, a non-profit forest research institute, will help industry identify cost-effective fibre available for new projects, including those areas affected by the mountain pine beetle.

B.C. wood pellets

Recreation Sites and Trails BC

- The Ministry led a multi-agency/stakeholder committee to develop a Trails Strategy for B.C., which underwent a comprehensive public consultation process in many communities across the province. The Strategy applies a collaborative and multi-jurisdictional approach to developing world-class trails, and recommends pro-active planning and management of British Columbia's trail networks.

- In 2011/12 the Ministry entered a partnership agreement with the Regional District of Okanagan-Silmilkameen to manage the 420 kilometre Kettle Valley Rail Trail, one of three former rail corridors converted to recreation trails. The Ministry spent $1.6 million in provincial capital improvements to upgrade and replace signs, tables, kiosks, toilets and other facilities, at 23 recreation sites and six recreation trails.

- In 2011, field work to assess avalanche hazard was completed at 30 managed snowmobile areas, bringing the total completed to 69 of 85 managed snowmobile areas. Maps were developed and 'Avaluator' signs were posted to raise awareness of avalanche hazards at 27 managed snowmobile areas. Seven brochures were printed with avalanche safety information for 19 managed snowmobile areas.

Heritage

- Canada's tallest wooden rail trestle, the historic Kinsol Trestle, was opened in July 2011. The Kinsol was restored as part of the Trans Canada Trail through a partnership between the Cowichan Valley Regional District, the Government of Canada, and the Province of British Columbia.
- As part of the China-India trade mission in November 2011, the Premier signed a letter of intent between Barkerville and the Guangdong Museum in southern China that sets the framework to bring the *"Who am I?"* exhibit from Barkerville to the Museum in the spring of 2013.
- Of the Province's three-year commitment last year of $21 million for 23 provincial heritage sites (including Fort Steele and Barkerville), an allocation of over $7 million for this year will create close to 100 direct, full-time jobs and address urgent deferred maintenance of historic resources, visitor facilities and infrastructure at these properties.

Fort Steele Heritage Town, founded in the gold rush then all but abandoned, is now an economic boon in the Kootenays

- In February 2012, B.C. celebrated Heritage Week with the theme: *Energy in B.C. A Powerful Past, A Sustainable Future* as British Columbia was built on the remarkable ability to pioneer and produce energy as well as promote and support energy efficiency in the heritage sector.
- The Province announced its intent to formally designate the McAbee Fossil Beds as a heritage site in February. Located between Kamloops and Cache Creek, the fossil beds are significant for their exceptionally preserved fossils from the Eocene epoch (56 – 34 million years ago). The McAbee beds are known worldwide for their abundance, diversity and quality of fossils – many of which are entirely new to science. The fossil beds contain exquisitely preserved plant and animal fossils that are changing our understanding of life in the Eocene epoch. Heritage site designation ensures that the McAbee Fossil Beds will be protected for its historical, cultural, scientific and educational values.

From the McAbee Fossil Beds, a palaeontologist holds a 52 million year old fossil of a pine needle.

- In 2011, students of the College of New Caledonia's Heritage Conservation Program completed their unique training program providing new heritage building conservation skills to 75 former forestry and other resource workers during the past two years' economic downturn.

Forest Sector Recovery

- As noted in the Ministry's *Forest Sector Strategy* a Forest Carbon Offset Protocol was released in 2011. The Protocol will guide the design, development, quantification and verification of B.C. forest carbon offsets from a broad range of forest activities on private and public land in British Columbia to deliver climate action and forest management benefits.
- The total harvest volume in 2011 was 69.2 million cubic metres up 9.3 per cent from 2010 and up 41.7 per cent from the bottom in 2009. The Coast harvest was 19.1 million cubic metres and the Interior totalled 50.1 million cubic metres in 2011. Hemlock was the most popular species harvested on the Coast, and Lodgepole pine was the most popular species harvested in the Interior.
- The forestry portion of the B.C. Jobs and Trade Mission to Japan and China allowed the Province to expand and strengthen current relationships as well as create new ones. There were many successes, such as:
  - Sales to China alone exceeded expectations with 618 million board feet of lumber, as compared to previous trade missions that sold 156 and 418 million board feet in 2009 and 2010, respectively.
  - Canada, B.C. and representatives from the forest industry announced $4.5-million in funding for the Canada-Tohoku Reconstruction Project in Japan to help with the rebuilding efforts after the March 2011 tsunami. B.C.'s first wood products shipment to Sendai, Japan since the tsunami was unloaded during the mission.
  - With the growing recognition by the Chinese and Japanese governments that wood is cost-competitive, earthquake-resistant and more environment-friendly; the growing markets in both China and Japan will mean jobs in B.C.'s mills and communities.

Source: Statistics Canada - Even though the U.S. has been and still is the largest foreign market, China has been the key driver of the recovery of B.C. forest product exports in 2010 & 2011. More robust and diversified global demand is needed for B.C. forest sector to fully recover to its peak-performance levels.

- In 2011, B.C. forest companies were expected to invest over $550 million in capital upgrades. In September, Western Forest Products announced investment plans for $200 million in its Vancouver Island operations, $16 million of which will be spent at Saltair Sawmill to upgrade for the future and increase productivity by 15 per cent. In February, Interfor announced that $24 million in upgrades to its Grand Forks and Castlegar mills were proceeding ahead of schedule.

Source: Statistics Canada - B.C. forest sector capital expenditures ($602 mil.) increased 17.1% from 2010, and up 93.2% from 2009. Wood products manufacturing accounted for 49.5% of the total, followed by pulp & paper manufacturing (40.4%) and forestry & logging (10.1%).

Purpose of Ministry

The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations delivers integrated natural resource management services for British Columbians. With a long-term vision of economic prosperity and environmental sustainability, it is the main agency responsible for establishing the policy and conditions for access to and use of the province's forest, land and natural resources. The Ministry incorporates policy with operational resource management, aligning and streamlining operations in delivering services to enable effective stewardship and sustainable management of B.C.'s land base for a variety of uses.

Through BC Timber Sales, the Ministry auctions Crown timber to support the timber pricing system. This includes preparing forest stewardship plans and logging plans; developing timber sale licences, constructing and maintaining logging roads and bridges; undertaking silviculture and forest protection treatments and ensuring the work is carried out in a safe manner.

Working with all stakeholders, the Ministry develops policies, programs and legislation to promote industry competitiveness, and encourage investment in and development of natural resources. It also ensures that ministry activities support sustainable development and protect the public's interest in these resources. Bringing provincial natural resource operations together into one ministry enables durable decisions that fully consider the environmental, social and economic factors of land use.

Sharing Service Delivery - Provincially and Regionally

The Ministry is part of a coordinated system, with provincial oversight through the Natural Resource Sector Management Board and the Environment and Land Use Committee. By working as part of a system that supports shared service delivery regionally and provincially, the Ministry ensures operational decisions on the land base match policy development, and considers region-specific interests in land use. (Please see page 48 for contact information.)

Aligning and Streamlining Resource Authorizations with Resource Management

The Ministry holds the legislative authority for provincial permitting and licensing activities and uses FrontCounter BC to coordinate "one-window" service for clients. The administrative activity behind the counter, referred to as "One Process", melds numerous single agency processes for issuing authorizations, which will eliminate overlap and duplication while maintaining environmental standards. These streamlined administrative processes will create predictability in the natural resource sector, better attract global investment and turn proposed projects into actual worksites and jobs.

Resource Management Coordination

When Government's structure to manage Crown land and natural resources was reconfigured in the spring of 2011, it created an improved arena for coordination and integration. The ministries involved included: Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; Agriculture; Energy and Mines; Environment; Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations; and Jobs, Tourism and Innovation. Under the direction of the Natural Resource Sector Management Board, these ministries are making bold changes to service delivery in the natural resource sector. This sectoral approach promotes streamlined authorization processes and enhanced access to public services across the province. The reconfiguration facilitates more consistent engagement and consultation with industry, stakeholders, partners and clients. It also enhances inclusion of Aboriginal, economic and environmental considerations into decision making. The ministries are working together to make these improvements and meet the commitments of the *BC Jobs Plan*.

An integrated approach to permitting enhances our ability to meaningfully consult with First Nations. The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation remains responsible for the overarching Crown-First Nations relationship as well as consultation policy, and supports all natural resource sector ministries on strategic consultation issues such as proposed policy or legislation changes. Through its New Relationship with First Nations, this Ministry along with government as a whole remains committed to constructive consultation with Aboriginal peoples on socio-economic issues and opportunities.

Open Data

In keeping with the *Citizens@the Centre: B.C. Government 2.0* strategy, the Ministry is key to the natural resource sector's efforts to improve citizen engagement and open up sector data to the public. GeoBC offers geographic products and services online. The Integrated Land Resource Registry offers a complete view of B.C. Crown land status. It is a comprehensive register of legal interests, rights, designations and administrative boundaries on Crown land, including information on land and resource restrictions, reservations (e.g., parks) and locations of private land.

Strategic Context

The mandate of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is broad and oversees a total land base and freshwater area that covers 94.8 million hectares. With the breadth comes a range of issues that affect the Ministry's ability to achieve its goals which includes adapting to climate change, recovering from the economic downturn, and balancing sustainable use of natural resources with a prosperous economy. The natural resource base is rich and each resource has a market sector with interests in its development and use.

British Columbia's Natural Capital and Economy

With its widely varying topography and climate, British Columbia is the most ecologically rich jurisdiction in Canada. Increasingly, economists around the globe are putting nature on the balance sheet – natural capital. B.C.'s natural capital consists of environmental and ecosystem resources, land, water, and plant and animal species upon which people's lives depend and which support industry. Forestry, agriculture, ranching, fishing, mining, clean energy production and outdoor recreation require continued, sustainable supplies of ecosystem goods.

B.C.'s economic trends:

British Columbia's real GDP increased by 2.9 per cent in 2011 (according to preliminary GDP by industry data from Statistics Canada), following growth of 3.0 per cent in 2010. Overall in 2011, most indicators of British Columbia's economic performance showed improvement compared to the previous year. Gains in the domestic economy were observed in employment and consumer spending, while external gains were made in exports and shipments of manufactured goods. However, several risks to British Columbia's economy remain, including the European sovereign debt crisis, ongoing weakness in the US economy, and exchange rate volatility. In 2011:

- *Exports of wood pellets from the U.S. and Canada to Europe reached a record of over two million tons in 2011, up almost 300% from 2008.*
- *B.C. forest product exports totalled $9.95 billion ($5.67 billion for wood products and $4.28 billion for pulp & paper products) in 2011, up 8.8% from 2010 (up 30.9% from 2009) and accounted for 30.3% of B.C. total export value in 2011.*
- *China became the world's largest importer of lumber in 2011. With over 70% supply from B.C., Canada became largest lumber supplier to China, supplying 6.9 million m^3 in 2011 (32% of China's total lumber imports), followed by Russia (28%), U.S.A. (13%) and other (27%).*
- *B.C.'s $8.6-billion mining industry is booming. Employment, revenue, exports, production and prices are all up over previous years and are in a position to continue rising. The boom is being fuelled by a global recovery in manufacturing, in particular, the strong demand from Asia.*
- *The new Forest Carbon Offset Protocol projects that a potential forest carbon restoration project in B.C.'s interior of 1,000-hectares would represent: up to $1.5 million in carbon finance and investment; an additional 176,000 cubic metres of timber growth; and $14 – 25 million in provincial GDP after harvest.*
- *B.C.'s historic buildings, structures and cultural landscapes attract over 200,000 visitors annually from around the world. The Barkerville, Fort Steele and Fraser Valley heritage properties alone contribute about $32 million each year to the province's GDP, create more than 625 full-time jobs and raise more than $14 million in taxes for all levels of government.*

British Columbia is the most biologically diverse province in Canada and has the highest number of native species – home to 60 per cent of Canada's evergreen trees, 70 per cent of its freshwater fish, and 24 of Canada's mammal species which occur only in B.C. British Columbia's dynamic systems such as the intact large mammal predator-prey systems are globally significant.

Almost 60 million hectares of forest grow in British Columbia, of which less than 0.5 per cent is logged each year. B.C.'s vast forests can add or remove significant amounts of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. The net balance changes over time in response to both natural events and forest management. Large amounts of carbon are stored in the wood products manufactured from B.C.'s forests.

British Columbia's native species and natural ecosystems also provide a sense of cultural identity and artistic, recreational and spiritual inspiration. They are an important part of British Columbia's natural heritage for current and future generations.

For many reasons, the province's natural capital has immeasurable value. Much of B.C.'s economy is based on natural capital through environmentally sustainable use of it. British Columbia's natural resources generate significant revenue to the Crown, and its development is a key driver of B.C.'s economy.

Key Challenges and Opportunities

Challenge: adapting to climate change.

One of the most significant events related to climate change is the mountain pine beetle infestation. The current infestation is the largest in North America's recorded history. An estimated 18.1 million hectares – an area more than five times the size of Vancouver Island – have been affected to some degree by the mountain pine beetle. Since the current infestation began, the mountain pine beetle has killed an estimated cumulative total of 710 million cubic metres of timber. The latest computer-modelling projections indicate about 58 per cent of the pine volume in the province may be killed by 2021. This is significantly less than the 80 per cent pine-kill that was projected six years ago.

Actions supporting the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy include:

- *The B.C. Forest Stewardship Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation signals an important new policy direction and goals for the next five years in adapting forest stewardship to a changing climate. Released February 2012, the plan sets leadership for a new era in which the Ministry integrates adaptation into business practices, policies, operations, and decision support tools to keep forests healthy, resilient, and productive.*
- *A Forest Carbon Offset Protocol, released in 2011, will guide the design, development, quantification and verification of B.C. forest carbon offsets from a broad range of forest activities on private and public land in B.C.*
- *All public lands that are logged in B.C. must be reforested with native species. Two hundred million seedlings are planted annually – a key reason why B.C. has healthy, sustainably managed forests even after more than 100 years of timber harvests.*
- *The B.C. Bioenergy Strategy set a goal of meeting 50% or more of the province's renewable fuel requirements by 2020 with B.C. produced biofuels. The Strategy helps to realize the value of abundant biomass resources, such as beetle-killed timber, wood wastes and agricultural residues for renewable energy and other value-added products.*
- *The Ministry is contributing to the modernization of the Water Act which is part of Living Water Smart: B.C.'s Water Plan – government's vision and commitment to ensuring that our water stays healthy and secure for future generations.*

Opportunity: One strategy the ministry is pursuing in response to the implications of climate change is to improve the resilience of B.C.'s forests. The *Forest Stewardship Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation* aims to reduce risks, capture opportunities, and improve the ability of B.C. forests to withstand the full amplitude of climate change. For example, planting seedlings adapted to future climates by assisted migration is one approach to help maintain healthy, productive forests, and capture gains from decades of selective breeding.

Responding specifically to the impacts of the mountain pine beetle infestation, the provincial government has invested $884 million since 2001 in mitigation efforts. Further work is under way to explore additional opportunities to reduce the risk to mid-term timber supply from impacts such as mountain pine beetle, led by the recently formed Special Committee on Timber Supply with strong technical support from the Ministry.

Adaptation is a vital part of government's climate change plan. It means taking action now to prepare for a changing climate and its impacts on ecosystems, resources, businesses and communities. The Ministry is supporting implementation of the provincial Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which calls on government agencies to consider climate change and its impacts by assessing business risks and opportunities related to climate change.

Challenge: competing and overlapping demands for resources.

The growth in natural resource sectors creates competition for the land base, water and resources. As development levels increase, corresponding pressures are placed upon environmental and social values on the landscape. There is a need to recognize and balance the cumulative footprint of development on social, economic and environmental outcomes that are of primary importance to British Columbians.

Opportunity: The Ministry is building tools to integrate competing and overlapping resource use information into government's decision-making. Streamlined service delivery and an integrated approach to landscape level management will benefit the resource sector with more efficient service, a sustainable environment, and resources'long-term viability while protecting species at risk.

Sector activities that overlap and contribute to the cumulative footprint on the landscape include:

- *mineral, oil and gas exploration and development; major hydro projects;*
- *transmission corridors for electricity or fuels;*
- *clean energy, such as - biomass; wind farms;*
- *community water supply storage;*
- *forestry tenures; grazing leases;*
- *recreational uses such as - hunting and fishing; heli-skiing; and alpine resort and recreational trails development;*

– all of which involve particular interests and rights, and expectations that a specific use of the land base will be maintained or grown.

Challenge: backlog of resource use applications.
The natural resource sector represents a critical aspect of British Columbia's economy and, with the current economic recovery in the sector creating demand for land use, any delay in resolving applications can result in lost opportunity. Unnecessary red tape hinders development and can tie up industry and government resources.

All mining exploration applications in British Columbia require a *Mines Act* permit applied for through a 'Notice of Work' before they can proceed. Over 1,000 notices of work are received each year and in 2011, there were 1,126 applications that included mineral and coal exploration, mines, placer mines and aggregate.

Under the *Land Act*, the use of Crown land requires an application for tenure and include a wide range of proposed projects, from personal use such as private moorage, up to major commercial ventures such as clean energy projects. Under the *Water Act*, the use or diversion of all surface water in B.C. requires an application for a water license.

The situation in summer 2011 was a backlog of about 230 mining notice of work applications, over 2,700 *Land Act* authorisations and almost 3,900 *Water Act* authorisations.

Opportunity: The *BC Jobs Plan* has a mandate to enhance the regulatory framework for forests, lands and natural resources with measured progress in reducing the current backlog of natural resource authorizations and reducing turnaround times. A commitment of $24 million to natural resource sector agencies is aimed at reducing the permitting backlog in mining project Notices of Work, and *Land Act* and *Water Act* authorizations.

In fall 2011, the Ministry began work to reduce the backlog and shorten the turnaround times for resource applications by streamlining processes, with the need for expediency continuing to be balanced with the need to adequately consider environmental and Aboriginal interests.

A *6-Month Progress Report* details the achievements to date of the *BC Jobs Plan* initiatives within this Minstry. Most notably, in less than six months, the backlog of exploration notice of work applications for is on track for meeting a goal of 80 per cent reduction by August 2012.

Job trends in the natural resource sector:

- *B.C.'s overall net employment increase last year of 20,000 was the third-highest in Canada. Employment in the natural resource industry was second highest in the goods-producing sector, increasing by 42,700 jobs.*
- *B.C.'s natural resource industry is the fastest growing of all Canadian provinces, posting year-over-year employment growth of 12.5 per cent.*
- *2011 showed considerable growth in the number of natural resource industry jobs (forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas) with gains of 11,000 in April.*
- *In 2011, more than 29,000 people were employed in B.C.'s mineral exploration, mining and related sectors, mostly in rural British Columbia.*

Challenge: supporting jobs, families and communities through economic recovery.
Forestry, tourism, mining and energy related industries are primary and important natural resource sector employers in many of British Columbia's communities. A thriving resource sector needs resilient communities and families that enjoy a safe, economically viable livelihood.

The number of major projects, accompanied by $26 billion in capital investment, has substantially increased over the last 5 years. Currently, there are over 180 natural resource major projects pending approval in B.C., including over 80 clean energy projects (i.e., wind, water, solar, tidal, bio-energy, liquid

natural gas, hydro and geo-thermal), 63 mining projects, 14 major resorts, nine utilities and three pipelines.

The recovering natural resource sector is facing demographic and economic challenges – the increased economic activity has put significant pressure on community resources and the local labour market. Employment trends are shifting as technological advances within the industry mean skill and educational requirements of workers are increasing. For example, new jobs expected in the bio-economy sector will require a uniquely educated workforce of engineers and scientists.

In 2011, employment in the natural resource industry as a whole saw considerable growth. Forest sector jobs numbered just over 46,000, but as many as 25,000 forestry job openings are projected in the next 10 years as current workers retire.

B.C.'s mineral exploration and mining sectors are booming. In 2011, more than 29,000 people were employed in these sectors mostly in rural British Columbia, and by 2020 more than 10,000 job openings are expected. The tourism industry is on the rise with global international arrivals expected to grow to 1.6 billion by 2020 placing demands on the resort sector.

The nature of the work in the natural resource sector often involves challenges to personal and environmental safety. The consequences of accidents can affect both the industry's cost competitivenss and communities profoundly. For example, the injury rate cost of $1.07 per cubic metre, is a significant influence on the forest sector's ability to be competitive. The destruction of two mills by explosion and fire in the last year have severely impacted those resource sector communities.

Opportunity: The Ministry supports the *BC Jobs Plan* by advancing policies that strengthen investment, innovation and productivity, and by making things work on the ground in a way that meets economic, social and environmental goals. A strategy that the Ministry leads to aid recovery

and advance sustainability in the forest sector as a whole is described in the recently published *Our Natural Advantage: Forest Sector Strategy for British Columbia*. It builds on the Working Roundtable on Forestry vision of a "*...vibrant, sustainable, globally competitive forest industry that provides enormous benefits for current and future generations and for strong communities.*"

Also part of the *BC Jobs Plan*, the Province is committed to supporting the forest sector to meet increasing demand for skilled labour through its Labour Market Partnership Program, the B.C. Immigration Task Force, and the First Nations Forestry Council. A three-year project led by the British Columbia Mineral Exploration and Mining Industry Labour Shortage Task Force will identify industry-specific training, education and promotional needs – with a strong focus on youth, women, First Nations and new Canadians.

Through the *BC Jobs Plan*, the Province has committed to expanding nine mines and opening eight additional mines by 2015. This growth is expected to generate an increase of mine-operation revenue estimated at $1.6 billion per year once these projects are fully operational and create about 1,800 new jobs and sustain more than 5,000 jobs. The development of just one new major mine could create 300-600 high-paying jobs and lead to the creation of another 450-900 spin-off jobs in local communities.

To eliminate overlap on new resorts and expansion to existing resorts, the Ministry is working with the Environmental Assessment Office to harmonize their review processes. The Ministry is also collaborating with the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation and the mountain resort industry on quantifying the economic value of the industry, and the marketing of major resorts (Experience British Columbia) to attract new visitors to British Columbia, create jobs and contribute to sustainable rural communities.

Environmental and workplace safety contribute to communities' social and economic bottom lines. Safety for the general public, as well as ministry workers and workers the Ministry influences, is a value that permeates ministry business. Safety supports the Ministry's ability to sustainably and effectively achieve business goals. For example:

- Since 2004, the average number of fatalities in B.C.'s forest sector has decreased from 22 to 10 per year, and the number of lost-time accidents per 100 people working has decreased by almost one third. These improvements are due in part to recommendations by the Forest Safety Task Force representing companies, unions, independent contractors, forest associations and WorkSafeBC.
- There has not been a mining-related fatality in B.C. since September 2009, the longest period of time without fatalities since 1898. The Province is committed to ensuring that the mining industry remains among the safest heavy industries in the province with a comprehensive regime of workplace health and safety policies and mines inspections.

Report on Performance

Performance Results Summary Table

Goal 1: Efficient, citizen-centred public service delivery: "One Window; One Process; One Team" For greater detail see pages 28-30	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
1.1 **Coordination of people and resources for excellence in service delivery to the natural resource sector.** Per cent implementation of "One Process" for single authorizations and multiple authorizations on projects	90%	90% ACHIEVED
1.2 **Integrated natural resource client services.** FrontCounterBC client satisfaction success score	80	75.6 NOT ACHIEVED
Goal 2: Coordinated, integrated and sustainable management, development and use of natural resources. For greater detail see pages 31-39	**2011/12 Target**	**2011/12 Actual**
2.1 **Compliance with environmental standards in the development and use of Crown land.** Per cent of the regulated community's compliance with statutory requirements	92%	89.8% SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED
Implementation of habitat authorities: • Wildlife Habitat Areas • Ungulate Winter Ranges • Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	150 10 5	76 1 0 NOT ACHIEVED
2.2 **Public and consumer trust that forests are sustainably managed.** Per cent of the provincial allowable annual cut certified for sustainable forest management standards	70%	68.3% SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED
2.3 **Maximize productivity of forest resources.** Timber volume gain (millions of cubic metres) expected in 65 years from silviculture treatments completed in British Columbia	6.8	7.4 EXCEEDED
2.4 **Safe and environmentally responsible natural resource management practices.** Percentage of owners of High and Very High Consequence Classification dams that complete the required inspections and return the Inspection Compliance Form each year	89%	96% EXCEEDED
Percent of full response wildfire contained at less than four hectares (on a 5-year rolling average).	92.0%	92.1% ACHIEVED
Number of program sites for which remediation is underway or completed.	82	82 ACHIEVED

Goal 3: Productive, thriving natural resource sector and resilient communities For greater detail see pages 40-44	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
3.1 Crown land decisions and dispositions support community needs and provincial priorities, and encourage private investment		
3.2 Economic benefits of natural resource development maximized. Number of approvals supporting government and industry direction for the all season resort sector	5	2 NOT ACHIEVED
3.3 Generate revenue from forest, land and natural resources. **3.4 Determine market value of forest resources.** Crown forest and lands gross revenue ($ millions)	$ 523 M	$ 469 M NOT ACHIEVED

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Results

The Ministry in its current state has operated for one year. To better track and report on progress in the new Ministry configuration, revisions were made to the set of performance measures. Six measures were discontinued or replaced in the *2012/13-2014/15 Service Plan* to better accommodate the fuller mandate of natural resource operations. Four of the five measures that continue were revised in definition to accommodate changes in Ministry mandate, legislation or regulations, or scope of the measure.

All eleven performance measures are reported as defined in the *2011/12-2013/14 Revised Service Plan*. For the majority of measures, targets were substantially achieved, achieved or exceeded. Four performance targets were not achieved. Further detail follows on how the Ministry intends to respond to unachieved targets, and any adjustments needed for two measures in which performance expectations were exceeded.

Goal 1: Efficient, citizen-centred public service delivery: "One Window; One Process; One Team"

Objective 1.1: Coordination of people and resources for excellence in service delivery to the natural resource sector.

Strategies

- Develop and implement the 'one land manager' model; including a set of common standards and a coordinated and streamlined approach to multi-agency applications, authorizations, approvals and activities.
- Expand the efficiency of online service delivery and improve timelines and by developing and implementing electronic licensing, payment and permitting options, and client-directed authorizations.
- In collaboration with natural resource agencies, federal agencies and municipalities, improve business processes to better serve clients through ongoing identification and implementation of streamlining opportunities.
- Enhance public and consumer trust in natural resource management practices and operations.

Performance Measure 1: 'One Process' Implementation

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
Per cent implementation of "One Process" for single authorizations and multiple authorizations on projects	N/A	10%	90%	90% ACHIEVED

Data Source: Directors of Authorizations, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Discussion of Results

The measure was to assess the regional implementation 'One Process' across the Province for single and multiple project authorizations. In the current service plan, this measure has been replaced by assessment of authorizations backlog reductions and streamlining. The new performance measure supports commitments from the *BC Jobs Plan*, and assesses one aspect of the broader Ministry commitment to streamline the regulatory framework for managing the province's forests, lands and natural resources.

The 2011/12 target was achieved, and practitioners are being supported through continued development of processes and tools to further refine its implementation and ensure consistency across the Province. The 'One Process' model integrates multiple regulatory processes for issuing authorizations into one process. This eliminates duplication and reduces review timeframes while maintaining or enhancing environmental standards. Examples of major projects that benefitted from 'One Process' include:

- The Baldy Ridge Coal Mine, Phase 2 – 'One Process' allowed for a 66 per cent reduction in referral letters and a reduction of the consultation timeframe from 320 to 60 days.
- Cape Scott Wind Farm – the first project to receive a multi-tenure agreement through the new model; it reduced the time taken to reach a decision through coordinated provincial approvals.
- Kokish River Hydroelectric (a run of river project) – followed a concurrent provincial environmental assessment review, as well as a coordinated permitting process.

The John Hart Intake Dam and Pipeline is a run-of-river project.

Objective 1.2: Integrated natural resource client services.

Strategies

- Provide client-focused, one-window service that is responsive to the needs and interests of citizens and businesses seeking assistance with preparing applications for natural resource-use authorizations.
- Provide excellent provincial land and natural resource information services.
- Collaborate on the new Government 2.0 Technology and Transformation open data initiative.

Performance Measure 2: Client satisfaction with FrontCounterBC

Performance Measure	2006/07 Baseline	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target[1]	2011/12 Actual[2]
FrontCounterBC client satisfaction success score	72	74.8	74.0	80	75.6 NOT ACHIEVED

Data Source: FrontCounterBC Authorization Tracking System and BCStats Client Satisfaction Survey.
[1] Targets are set using 18 month trending and consider operational context (creation of the new Ministry, budget staffing levels, global economic factors, etc.)
[2]Rolling score from April 2011 to March 31 2012.

Discussion of Results

This measure assesses the overall client satisfaction with services provided by FrontCounterBC staff. The measure continues in the current *2012/13-2014/15 Service Plan,* but the wording of the performance measure is updated to more accurately reflect client satisfaction with natural resource authorization services that are measured through FrontCounterBC. The success score combines two aspects of FrontCounterBC's client satisfaction survey: business' and individuals' ability to obtain information and assistance with preparing applications for resource-use authorizations; and client satisfaction with the overall authorization process across natural resource sector ministries.

While the target success score of 80 was not fully achieved in 2011/12, the fiscal year's overall score to date has improved by 1.6 points over the previous year. It shows a positive direction as satisfaction scores have improved overall with an increase of 3.6 points since the first survey in 2006/07.

The variance between the actual score last year and the target can be attributed to a number of factors:

- Rapid expansion of FrontCounterBC locations from the eight to twenty eight locations. This results in more new staff providing FrontCounterBC program delivery. These new staff required training and hands-on experience in the FrontCounterBC delivery model in order to achieve the same service standards as the existing seasoned staff.
- Managed staffing strategy to address fiscal constraints on the Ministry resulted in some offices operating with sub-optimal staffing levels for short periods of time throughout the year.
- A focus on Land, Water and Notice of Work application backlog processing resulted in prioritization of workloads to achieve *BC Jobs Plan* targets.

Ministry Response

Targets are valuable tools to help staff and an organization focus on what is important. The trend is in the right direction with increased client satisfaction achieved each year. The rate of improvement needs to be accelerated if the new target of 82 set in the *2012/13-2014/15 Service Plan* is to be achieved. The FrontCounterBC provincial team and managers will be developing and implementing strategies to increase client satisfaction scores across the province. This will include an analysis of the 2011/12 scores and client feedback, identifying areas of opportunity to increase the pool of clients surveyed, and re-visiting the principles of client service by providing training to managers and staff.

Goal 2: Coordinated, integrated and sustainable management, development and use of natural resources.

Objective 2.1: Compliance with environmental standards in the development and use of Crown land.

Strategies

- Ensure management practices are adaptive for a changing climate and enhance ecosystem resilience.
- Partner with sector agencies to develop standards and effective practices for B.C. natural resource sectors.
- Work in partnership with natural resource ministries to modernize and streamline natural resource policy, regulation and legislation to improve competitiveness and recognize requirements for resilient ecosystems and species.
- Enhance protection, management and stewardship of all natural resources, including ecosystems, water quality and quantity, fish and wildlife habitat, and species at risk.
- Expand angler and hunter opportunities after meeting wildlife conservation objectives and satisfying First Nations' ceremonial rights.

Performance Measure 3: Compliance with resource laws

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
Per cent of the regulated community's compliance with statutory requirements[1]	93.44%	94%	92%	89.8% SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED

Data Source: Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Compliance Information Management System

[1] Regulated community includes all persons (including licensees, contractors, public and government) subject to statutory obligations within the Compliance & Enforcement mandate

Discussion of Results

This is a measure of how well the regulated community is complying with their statutory obligations under various environmental-based Acts and their associated regulations. The regulated community includes all companies and persons subject to statutory obligations within these Acts and regulations. The title of the measure was re-worded in the *2012/13-14/15 Service Plan* to "meeting management and use standards" to better align with the outcome being sought. With government's restructuring of the natural resource sector, the Ministry's compliance and enforcement obligations have expanded significantly beyond the forest sector, and the new metric will incorporate several additional statutes.

This indicator is measured as the number of inspections that are in compliance against the total number of inspections completed. Inspection priorities are based on an assessment of risk to public health and safety, as well as contributions to significant social and economic values. Enforcement includes a range of actions such as fines, stop work orders, remediation orders or incarceration depending on the severity of the contravention.

The substantial achievement of 89.8 per cent compliance in 2011/12 was within 3 per cent of the target. Targets are generated by reviewing historical data with an adjustment made through management team discussions.

Performance Measure 4: Implementation of habitat authorities[1]

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
Wildlife Habitat Areas	153	208	150	76
Ungulate Winter Ranges[2]	11	8	10	1
Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	0	0	5	0 NOT ACHIEVED

Data Source: Habitat Management Section, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

[1] The Ministry's three habitat authorities denote legal designations for individual Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs), Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWRs) and Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (FSWs).

[2] An ungulate is a hoofed mammal such as a caribou, moose, bison or goat.

Discussion of Results

This measure was replaced in the current service plan with a more comprehensive measure of ecosystem restoration. The outcome being assessed by this measure is the implementation of habitat authorities by making designations under the *Forests and Range Practices Act* and *Oil and Gas Activities Act*. Taking inventory of wildlife supports the designation of habitat authorities. Having up-to-date wildlife inventories is crucial to Ministry business: inventories help decision makers consider impacts to Aboriginal rights, ecosystem health, and cumulative impacts. They are an integral part of making durable decisions in the natural resource sector.

Habitat authorities are the main regulatory habitat protection mechanisms for:

- Species at Risk in meeting the provinces obligations under the federal *Species at Risk Act* and the subsequent bilateral accord;
- Species that province manages under the *Wildlife Act*; and
- Watershed hydrology for aquatic habitats, and helping to ensure forestry and oil and gas activities are compliant with habitat requirements under the federal *Fisheries Act.*

Ministry Response

Targets were not achieved for the past two fiscal years due to funding allocations on other ministry priorities, which delayed the wildlife inventory work necessary to complete the designations. For fiscal 2012/13, funding allocated for wildlife inventory is expected to result in meeting the performance targets for designation of habitat authorities.

Objective 2.2: Public and consumer trust that forests are sustainably managed.

Strategies

- Advance professional reliance through clear accountabilities and an environment that supports innovative practices.
- BC Timber Sales demonstrates sustainable forest management practices.
- Ensure the appropriate standards are in place to increase ecosystem resilience and adapt forest practices for a changing climate.

Performance Measure 5: Per Cent of Allowable Annual Cut Certified

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
Per cent of the provincial allowable annual cut certified for sustainable forest management standards	N/A	68.3%	70%	68.3% SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED

Data Source: Certification Canada www.certificationcanada.org/

[1] Sustainable forest management standards include Canadian Standards Association (CSA), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).

Discussion of Results

This performance measure was introduced in 2010 to indicate that B.C.'s forests are well managed and meet the requirements of a certification standard. The measure does not continue in the *2012/13-2014/15 Service Plan* to allow inclusion of measures addressing other natural resource sector outcomes. This measure highlights the per cent of the provincial Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) certified for sustainable forest management standards.

The three certification standards used in B.C. include: the Canadian Standards Association's Sustainable Forest Management Standard (CSA); the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC); and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).

While certification is voluntary, industry recognizes that it is a key element in maintaining and increasing our market share worldwide. This combined with our forest policies and initiatives such as Ecosystem Based Management will increase the amount of the AAC certified. British Columbia now leads the country in achieving sustainable forest management certification.

Major licensees and BC Timber Sales continue to maintain their sustainable forest management certification on their forest tenures. For example, BC Timber Sales has achieved 99 per cent sustainable forest management certification. By the end of 2011/12, performance was unchanged from 2010/11 at about 68.3 per cent and substantially achieves this year's target of 70 per cent.

Objective 2.3: Maximize productivity of forest resources.

Strategies

- Silviculture investment to increase timber quality and supply.
- Mitigate mid-term supply impacts caused by the mountain pine beetle.
- Ensure ministry policies facilitate bioenergy opportunities.
- Utilize land resources efficiently.

Performance Measure 6: Timber volume gain from silviculture investments.

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual[2]
Timber volume gain[1] (millions of cubic metres) expected in 65 years from silviculture treatments completed in British Columbia	6.3	7.1	6.8	7.4 EXCEEDED

Data Source: Volume gains (millions of cubic metres of wood) estimated using data submitted by licensees and the Ministry, to RESULTS (Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land status Tracking System) and SPAR (Seed Planning and Registry System).

[1] Gain as compared to basic reforestation using natural unimproved seed sources. "Timber Volume gain" includes incremental growth associated with planting using select seed, rehabilitation, juvenile spacing, and fertilization and is based on the estimated total accumulated volume gains in 65 years.

[2] Data are submitted, according to legislated requirements, before June 1 each year for the previous year ending March 31. The information used to calculate the volume gain is found in detailed statistical information posted at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/silviculture/statistics/statistics.htm

Discussion of Results

This performance measure continues unaltered in the current service plan. It indicates the estimated future gains in timber volume as a result of investing in various silviculture activities that enhance Crown forest productivity. 'Timber volume gain' is a high-level indicator of the benefit from investments in the land base, forest resource stewardship, and timber productivity.

The target for 2011/12 was exceeded. Silviculture treatments primarily aim to increase timber volume and quality as well as shorten harvest rotations by planting with select seed, spacing juvenile trees, and fertilization. Other benefits from silviculture include: increased short- and mid-term timber supply through fertilization; increased carbon storage; accelerated development of mature or old-growth characteristics for wildlife, conservation and biodiversity; higher wood quality; and reduced wildfire hazard through spacing and pruning. All together these treatments create more pleasing visual landscapes, and provide short- and long-term employment opportunities.

BC Timber Sales and major tenure holders have a legal obligation to reforest harvested areas. Where planting is undertaken, the law requires the use of select seed wherever available. Use of select seed is currently providing the largest future volume gains and will assist in ameliorating shortfalls in the timber supply. Mid-term timber supply can be further improved through activities such as strategic juvenile spacing and fertilization.

Ministry Response

Volume increases are a result of investing in various silviculture practices on the land base that enhance Crown forest productivity. The trend in this performance measure is projected to continue as the Forests For Tomorrow Program increases planting of areas killed by mountain pine beetle and major wildfires. Also, the rebounding of planting efforts by the forest industry will significantly contribute to the trend.

Objective 2.4: Safe and environmentally responsible natural resource management practices.

Strategies

- Effectively monitor and manage risks to the environment and public health and safety, such as flood hazard and interface wildfire.
- In cooperation with industry, enhance collaboration to improve environmental and safety regulation compliance through inspections and audits.
- Identify, investigate and remediate contaminated sites which are the responsibility of the Province to protect human health and the environment.
- Continue working with First Nations and local governments to improve the conservation and preservation of archaeological sites through agreements, archaeological studies, regulation, and education initiatives.
- Expand First Nations participation through new tenure opportunities (e.g. First Nations Woodland tenures).
- Develop new guidelines to support Crown land development.
- Ensure ecosystem-based management (EBM) is fully operational on the central and north coast.
- Harmonize environmental assessment and project review processes.

Performance Measure 7: Dam safety inspection compliance

Performance Measure	2002/03 Baseline[1]	2009/10 Actual[1]	2010/11 Actual[1]	2011/12 Target[2]	2011/12 Actual[2]
Percentage of owners of High, Very High and Extreme[2] Consequence Classification dams that complete the required inspections and return the Inspection Compliance Form	62%	87%	93%	89%	96% EXCEEDED

Data Source: Water Management Branch, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

[1] Percentage of owners of High and Very High Consequence Classification dams that returned the Inspection Compliance Forms.

[2] Dams previously classified as High and Very High have been reclassified as High, Very High and Extreme through an amendment of the British Columbia Dam Safety Regulation brought into force in 2011. Since the measure is calculated as a percentage it is still possible to make a valid comparison over time.

Discussion of Results

The performance measure continues in the current service plan, but with an alteration to reflect changes to the B.C. Dam Safety Regulation made in 2011. In British Columbia, the *Water Act* holds dam owners accountable for any damage caused by the construction, operation or failure of their dam. Under the Regulation, all owners of dams in the 'High', 'Very High' and 'Extreme' consequence classifications are required to complete an annual or semi-annual inspection. This performance measure is the percentage of inspection forms completed and returned by dam owners each year. The

dam safety program uses the inspection compliance form results to determine whether dams are being inspected and maintained to effective standards, and to assist dam owners in meeting these standards.

British Columbia is one of four provinces in Canada with a formal dam safety program. There are approximately 1,900 dams in the province including some of the largest structures in Canada. The 2011 changes in the B.C. Dam Safety Regulation classifications were made to align with the Canadian Dam Association's system. A new rating of 'Extreme' was added, however this did not change the overall number of dams assessed by the performance measure this year. From year to year, the number of dams within the classifications of 'High', 'Very High' and 'Extreme' can change as a result of dam audits, completion of dam safety reviews, and the addition of new dams or decommissioning of dams.

Data for this performance measure have been collected since inception of British Columbia's Dam Safety Program Compliance Strategy in 2002/03, providing a well established baseline. The result achieved for 2011/12 was 96 per cent compliance, which exceeded the target of 89 per cent.

Ministry Response

The achievement is influenced by the amount of effort expended by staff in contacting dam owners before and after the deadline for submission of owners' completed forms. The target was exceeded due to direct follow-up by Ministry Dam Safety Officers or Compliance and Enforcement Officers with dam owners when compliance forms were not returned. Periodic dam safety reviews, auditing of dams and site visits by Dam Safety Officers augments the owner inspection compliance forms.

In addition to ensuring regulations are met, the dam safety program supports dam owners in maintaining public safety through site visits for one-on-one advice, broader educational workshops and electronic communications. Information provided by the program ranges from mail-outs regarding updates to the regulation, through to regular web postings advising of changing conditions such as spring runoff and snow pack. Detailed compliance and audit results are available after May 31 in the Dam Safety Program Annual Report.

Performance Measure 8: Wildfire suppression

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
Percent of full response wildfire contained at less than four hectares (on a 5-year rolling average).	92.3%	92.2%	92.0%	92.1% ACHIEVED

Data Source: Wildfire Management, Electronic Fire Fighting Reports, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Discussion of Results

This performance measure was not continued to accommodate the fuller mandate of natural resource operations in the current service plan. Wildfire management organizations across North America measure their success in initial attack activities through their containment of wildfires under a stated size (four hectares). Growth of small wildfires to large fires presents threats to Crown and private lands and requires significant resource commitments to be extinguished. This performance measure evaluates the Ministry's effectiveness in containing small wildfire fires through initial attack activities.

In addition to suppressing wildfires to protect communities and the forests of British Columbia, the Ministry recognizes that natural fire cycles are an important component of healthy forest and range ecosystems. Every fire is assessed to determine appropriate management actions and some fires may be managed as a modified response fires. Modified response fires are monitored and suppression action is only taken when there is a requirement to ensure the fire does not move beyond a predetermined perimeter. Managing fires as modified response encourages healthy ecosystems by allowing natural fire to take place and reduces the overall cost of wildfire control by not requiring full wildfire suppression expenditures on fires that do not threaten values. As such, modified response fires are not included as part of the performance measure for wildfire suppression.

In 2011/12 a total of 658 wildfires started in the province and 10,316 hectares burned. Of this total, 584 wildfires were managed as full response fires. Full response fires are the targets of full suppression resources and are managed to minimize wildfire impacts on identified values. Of full response fires, 533 were kept to four hectares or smaller. In addition to the

full response fires, an additional 74 wildfires were managed as modified response fires.

The wildfire season of 2011 in British Columbia was one of the least severe on record in terms of fire starts and damage. The Wildfire Management Branch maintained sufficient capacity at all times in B.C. to respond to any fires in the province, however with low fire danger ratings across the province for much of 2011 this allowed the province to provide fire fighting resources in support of other jurisdictions (Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Alaska) with challenging fire seasons.

The successful outcome of the 2011 fire season confirmed that the strategic direction for provincial wildfire management, including a coordinated and collaborative response with communities and emergency response agencies, is working well. Each wildfire season is reviewed and opportunities for continuous improvement will be implemented to further improve outcomes in future wildfire seasons.

Performance Measure 9: Crown contaminated site remediation

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target[2]	2011/12 Actual
Number of Program Sites[1] for which remediation is underway of completed	72	77	82	82 ACHIEVED

Data Source: Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

[1] Program Sites fall into one of five categories: **Remediated**: Crown sites where clean-up activities are completed. **Priority**: Crown sites that have been identified for current action based on site investigation and confirmed risk to human health and the environment. **Candidate**: Crown sites on which initial investigation has begun to determine the extent of risk. **Monitor**: Crown sites where preliminary investigation has been completed and monitoring is required and possibly additional testing in different field conditions to determine the extent of risk. **Other**: Sites that are being managed by the Province to fulfill obligations established under legal agreements, regulatory orders or other commitments.

[2] Target numbers are cumulative and reflect total number of sites where remediation is underway or completed.

Discussion of Results

This performance measure was not continued to accommodate the fuller mandate of natural resource operations in the current service plan. This measure tracks progress in remediating program sites which have been identified as presenting risks to human health and the environment.

The Crown Contaminated Sites Program was established in 2003 to provide a clear and coordinated plan to manage contaminated sites on Crown land. Since that time the program has investigated 82 Crown contaminated sites and continues to focus on the investigation and remediation of Crown contaminated sites across the province.

The program manages a wide spectrum of high risk sites ranging from small industrial sites, such as landfills with relatively simple and quick clean up prescriptions, to major complex sites such as the historic Britannia Mine north of Vancouver on Howe Sound. The *2012 Biennial Report* has details on the program's remediation projects.

The performance target for 2011/12 was achieved. Targets are cumulative and reflect total number of sites where remediation is underway or has been completed since 2003. Remediation, as defined by the *Environmental Management Act*, includes site investigations in addition to clean-up activities. Identification and remediation of Crown contaminated sites is undertaken using a risk-based approach that considers potential human health and environmental impacts as well as anticipated benefits

associated with the future use of remediated lands. Those sites that are identified as having the highest risk are classified as priority sites and are remediated first.

The Ministry has the lead responsibility for fostering a province-wide approach to protect the public through the remediation of contaminated sites on Crown land that pose a risk to human health and the environment. The Crown Contaminated Sites Program only expenses public funds when no responsible person can be found that contributed to the contamination.

Goal 3: Productive, thriving natural resource sector and resilient communities.

Objective 3.1: Crown land decisions and dispositions support community needs and provincial priorities, and encourage private investment.

Strategies

- Manage and resolve high value land disposition proposals, often involving multiple government agencies and parties, to advance government priorities and provide broad public benefit.
- Encourage industry and private investment to improve natural resources by providing clarity and predictability in permitting.
- Foster an efficient and innovative market-based operating climate.
- Support the diversification of forest product markets and Crown land utilization.
- Remove barriers and create the conditions that encourage investment, access and development of forests, land and natural resources and developable Crown land.

Objective 3.2: Economic benefits of natural resource development maximized.

Strategies

- Continue to build partnerships with local governments, other agencies and First Nations to identify sustainable resource development opportunities.
- Partner and work with all levels of government and the heritage sector to build capacity for community heritage conservation, foster the sustainability and rehabilitation of the historic built environment, and promote the exemplary recognition and conservation of historic places in B.C.
- In collaboration with industry and the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation, focus the B.C. Resort Strategy on enabling success of existing all-season resorts.
- Support the implementation of initiatives that contribute to a globally competitive and sustainable sector.

Performance Measure 10: All-season resort development approvals

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual
Number of approvals supporting government and industry direction for the all season resort sector.	5	5	5	2 NOT ACHIEVED

Data Source: Resort Development Branch, Provincial Operations, Authorization Services, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Discussion of Results

This performance measure was replaced to better reflect the broader context of natural resource sector major projects. This measure includes existing all-season resorts only, a subset of the original modified version that appeared in a previous Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts Service Plan. This modification was due in part to the economic slowdown, with few to no new resort development applications coming forward. This performance measure also indicates the extent to which collaboration with industry and the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation will focus the B.C. Resort Strategy[1] on enabling success of existing all-season resorts.

In fiscal 2011/12 the Resort Development Branch completed two approvals from a forecasted five projects. While the target was not achieved, one of the two development approvals achieved by the Province in 2011/12 was the Jumbo Glacier Resort– the subject of one of the most extensive and thorough provincial reviews in the history of British Columbia – after a process of more than 20 years. The proponent estimates that the magnitude of the project could include up-to-$900 million in private capital investment that could create an estimated 750 permanent jobs upon full build out and provide an estimated $3,750 person years of construction employment.

Ministry Response

The progression of development of a ski area or resort, to a fully built out all season resort takes place over decades, such as Jumbo Glacier or Sun Peaks resorts. The Ministry is responsible for reviewing and approving the phased development of existing 46 ski areas and resorts throughout the life of ski areas and resorts, as well as reviewing new resort development applications.

[1] For more information, please visit: www.tti.gov.bc.ca/resort_development/strategy/strategy_and_action_plan.htm

A view of the Upper Jumbo Creek Valley and the Jumbo Glacier Resort base area.

The current global economic environment has generally resulted in the B.C. industry deferring new and expansion projects to future dates. Recent global tourism data has been positive, and the Ministry continues to complete its review of existing proposals, including stakeholder consultations, so that approvals are in place for those proponents seeking to expand existing resorts or develop new resorts.

Objective 3.3: Generate revenue from forest, land and natural resources.

Strategies

- Support the sustainable use of forest, land and natural resources to generate government revenue.

Objective 3.4: Determine market value of forest resources.

Strategies

- BC Timber Sales continues to provide credible data to establish non-competitive timber prices.
- Ensure timber prices are market-based and measuring and billing is timely and accurate.

Performance Measure 11: Direct government revenue derived from the use of forest and land resources

Performance Measure	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Target	2011/12 Actual [1]
Crown forest and lands gross revenue ($ millions)	$ 411 M	$ 433 M	$ 523 M	$ 469 M NOT ACHIEVED

Data Source: Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Harvest Billing System and Ministry of Finance, Corporate Accounting System

[1] Actual 2011/12 revenue (Unaudited) is subject to verification by audit by the Office of the Auditor General. This revenue will continue to fluctuate minimally until Closing Adjustment #3 is completed by the Office of the Auditor General on or before June 30, 2012. The target release date of Public Accounts is expected to be on July 6, 2012. (Revenue: $, millions).

Discussion of Results

This performance measure was continued in the current service plan, but was altered to include the revenues from natural resource operations. The total Crown forest and lands gross revenue collected by the Government of British Columbia during each fiscal year includes stumpage from timber tenures and BC Timber Sales, and revenues from other forestry and non-forestry activities. Additionally, significant revenues are received as a result of Softwood Lumber Border Tax payments from the Government of Canada to British Columbia.

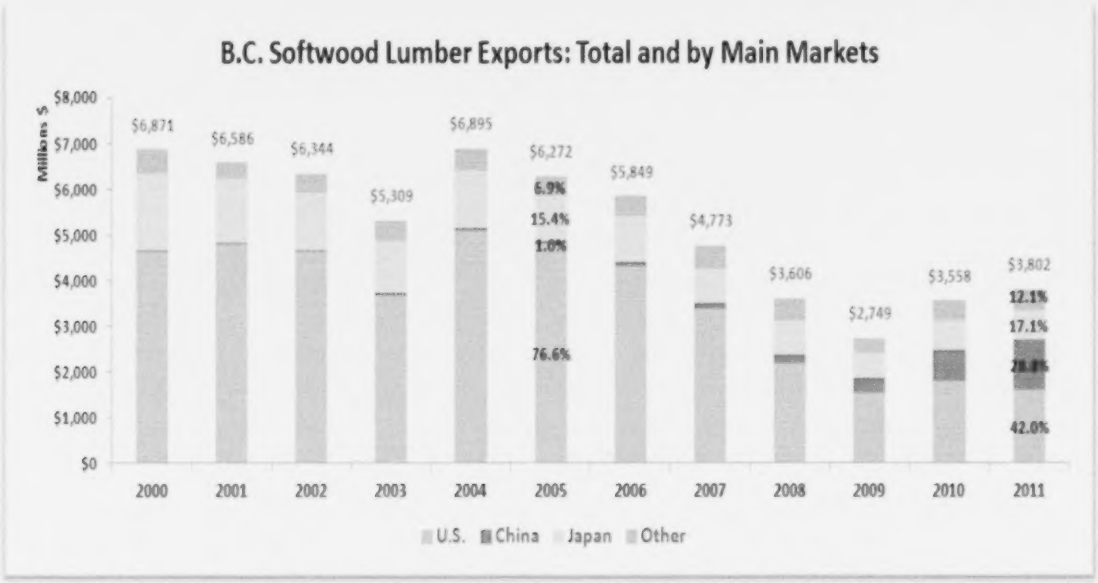
Ministry Response

The actual revenues received in 2011/12 were lower than the initial budget estimate due to lower than projected average stumpage rates due primarily to the harvest of lower value stands and lower than expected Softwood Lumber Border Tax revenues. During the year, subsequent revised forecasts reflected lower revenue projections resulting from these observed decreases in stumpage rates and lower Softwood Lumber Border Tax revenues. The total softwood lumber exports to the U.S. were five per cent lower than occurred in 2011/12. The ongoing global and North American economic downturn, along with suppressed U.S. housing starts, and credit rationing also affected the forest revenues.

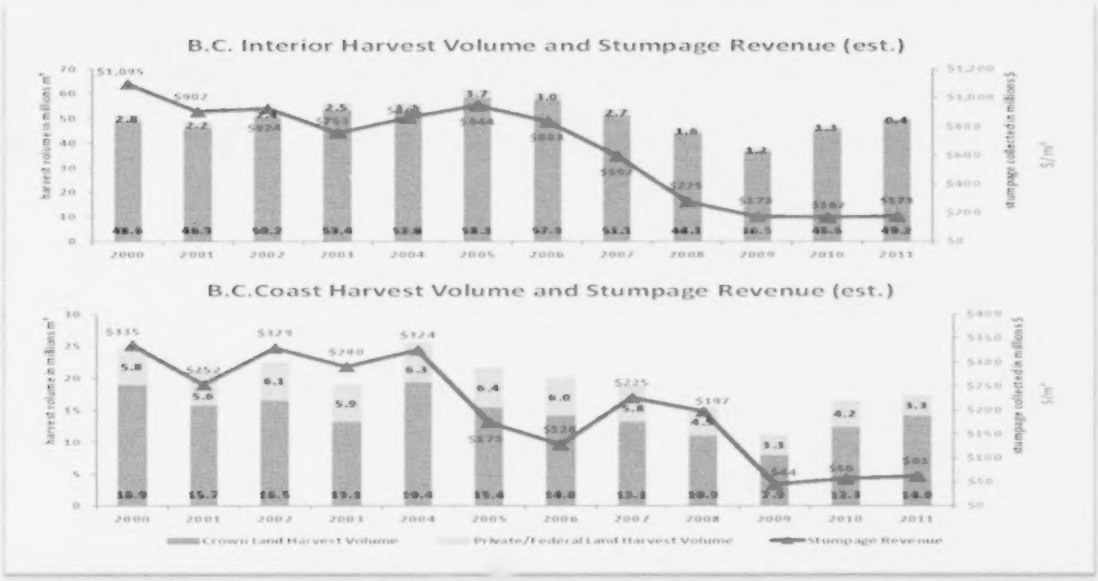
As shown in the chart, below, in spite of the global economic slowdown, B.C. exports of softwood lumber products to China are growing. China now accounts for 32 per cent of B.C.'s total volume of exports of softwood lumber, and exports are expected to continue growing in 2012 as the Chinese government pursues its aggressive housing strategy.

There were some positive and encouraging improvements that occurred in 2011/12 such as the seven percent increase in overall Crown harvest volume activity from the previous year (63.5 million cubic metres in 2011/12 versus 59.4 million cubic metres in 2010/11, due in part to the increase in demand from China and other Asian Countries). Corresponding stumpage revenues increased by 14 per cent in 2011/12 compared to the previous year.[2]

[2] Any discrepancies in values between text and charts (next page) are due to differences in time periods for which data were collected – fiscal year totals versus calendar year figures.



Data Source: Statistics Canada. B.C.'s main foreign markets for softwood lumber changed from U.S./Japan dominant to more evenly distribution among U.S., China and Japan.


B.C. Interior Harvest Volume and Stumpage Revenue (est.)
B.C.Coast Harvest Volume and Stumpage Revenue (est.)
Crown Land Harvest Volume
Private/Federal Land Harvest Volume
Stumpage Revenue

Data Source: Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Harvest Billing System. All logs, special forest products, species and grades billed excluding waste, reject and Christmas trees, data run on March 1, 2012. B.C. Total Harvest Volume (69.3 mil. m³) increased 9.5% from 2010, and up 42.0% from 2009. Coast harvest volume increased more than the interior.

Ministry Report on Resources

Core Business Area	Estimated	Other Authorizations	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses ($000)					
Competitiveness and Innovation	1,224	3,009	4,233	(2,930)	(7,163)
Forest Resource Stewardship	91,679	0,000	91,679	63,064	(28,615)
Forest Tenures and Timber Pricing	5,413	0,000	5,413	5,750	337
Provincial Operations	91,979	4,525	96,504	96,686	182
Regional Operations	117,748	2,796	120,544	138,650	18,106
Executive and Support Services	55,356	48	55,404	72,557	17,153
Subtotal - Operating Expenses	**363,399**	**10,378**	**373,777**	**373,777**	**0,000**
Adjustment of Prior Years' Accruals	0,000	0,000	0,000	(10,476)	(10,476)
Total - Operating Expenses	**363,399**	**10,378**	**373,777**	**363,301**	**(10,476)**
Direct Fire	62,901	0,000	62,901	53,467	(9,434)
BC Timber Sales Account	163,532	0,000	163,532	135,259	(28,273)
Crown Land	20	0,000	20	0,000	(20)
Forest Stand Management Fund	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total - Ministry	**589,852**	**10,378**	**600,230**	**552,027**	**(48,203)**
Ministry Capital Expenditures[1] (Consolidated Revenue Fund) ($000)					
Executive and Support Services	21,465	0,000	21,465	20,272	(1,193)
BC Timber Sales Account	24,200	0,000	24,200	14,027	(10,173)
Total	**45,665**	**0,000**	**45,665**	**34,299**	**(11,366)**

[1] Capital funding is primarily is used for Roads, Recreation Sites, Systems, Buildings and Equipment.

	Estimated	Other Authorizations	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Other Financing Transactions ($000)					
BC Timber Sales Account					
Receipts	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Disbursements	53,751	0,000	53,751	46,888	(6,863)
Net Cash Source (Requirements)	53,751	0,000	53,751	46,888	(6,863)
Crown Land Administration					
Receipts	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Disbursements	4,250	0,000	4,250	704	(3,546)
Net Cash Source (Requirements)	4,250	0,000	4,250	704	(3,546)
Crown Land Special Account					
Receipts	70	0,000	70	103	(33)
Disbursements	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Net Cash Source (Requirements)	70	0,000	70	103	(33)
Tourism Development					
Receipts	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Disbursements	600	0,000	600	528	(72)
Net Cash Source (Requirements)	600	0,000	600	528	(72)
Habitat Conservation Trust					
Receipts	6,000	0,000	6,000	5,991	9
Disbursements	6,000	0,000	6,000	5,991	(9)
Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total Receipts	**6,070**	**0,000**	**6,070**	**6,094**	**(24)**
Total Disbursements	**64,601**	**0,000**	**64,601**	**54,111**	**(10,490)**
Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)	**(58,531)**	**0,000**	**(58,531)**	**(48,017)**	**(10,514)**

Forest Practices Board

The Forest Practices Board is an independent watchdog for sound forest and range practices in British Columbia's public forests and rangelands. It informs both the British Columbia public and the international marketplace of forest and range licensees' performance in carrying out sound practices and complying with legal requirements. It also ensures that resource ministries are appropriately monitoring and enforcing forest and range practices legislation.

The Board audits tenure holders and government ministries for compliance with forest and range practices legislation, carries out special investigations and issues reports as appropriate, investigates concerns and complaints from the public, and participates in appeals to the Forest Appeals Commission. The Board's mandate is provided by the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Wildfire Act*.

While the Board operates independently from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, its budget vote is the responsibility of the Minister. The Board independently reports its accomplishments and priorities through an annual report found at: www.fpb.gov.bc.ca .

Forest Practices Board Report on Resources

Forest Practices Board	Estimated	Other Authorizations	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses ($000)					
Total	3,815	0,000	3,815	3,697	(118)
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) ($000)					
Total	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

Appendix A: Ministry Contact Information

Headquarters
P.O. Box 9361 STN PROV GOVT,
Victoria, B.C., V8W 9M2
Phone: 250 387-1772
Fax: 250 387-3291
www.gov.bc.ca/for/contacts.html

BC Timber Sales – Headquarters

Website: www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/
Contacts: www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/contact/

Media
Government Communications and Public Engagement
Phone: 250 356-5261

FrontCounter BC:
Call toll free: 1-877-855-3222
Call from outside North America at:
++1-604-586-4400
E-mail: FrontCounterBC@gov.bc.ca
To contact specific offices, please visit:
www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca/

Regional Operations Offices:

Surrey
Suite 200 - 10428 153rd Street, V3R 1E1
Phone: 604 586-4400

Nanaimo
Suite 142, 2080 Labieux Road, V9T 6J9
Phone: 250 751-7220

Smithers
3726 Alfred Avenue, V0J 2N0
Phone: 250 847-7260

Prince George
5th Floor, 1011 4th Avenue, V2L 3H9
Phone: 250 565-6779

Williams Lake
200-640 Borland Street, V2G 4T1
Phone: 250 398-4327

Kamloops
441 Columbia Street, V2C 2T3
Phone: 250 828-4131

Cranbrook
1902 Theatre Road, V1C 7G1
Phone: 250 426-1766

Fort St. John
400 -10003 110 Avenue, V1J 6M7
Phone: 250 787-3411

Appendix B: Hyperlinks to Additional Information

Ministry website: www.gov.bc.ca/for/

BC Timber Sales: www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/

Canada Starts Here: The BC Jobs Plan: www.bcjobsplan.ca/

Canada Starts Here: The BC Jobs Plan 6-Month Progress Report:
http://www.bcjobsplan.ca/wp-content/uploads/6_Month_Progress_Report.pdf

Climate Adaptation Strategy: www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/adaptation/index.html

EmergencyManagementBC: www.pep.bc.ca/Emerg_Mgmt_BC/Emerg_Mgmt_BC.html

FPInnovations: www.fpinnovations.ca/

GeoBC: geobc.gov.bc.ca/ **Integrated Land Resource Registry:** archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/ilrr/index.htm

Land Based Investment Strategy: www.for.gov.bc.ca/hcp/fia/landbase/

Major Projects BC: www.for.gov.bc.ca/major_projects/

***Our Natural Advantage: Forest Sector Strategy for British Columbia*:**
www.for.gov.bc.ca/mof/forestsectorstrategy/

Wildfire Information: www.bcwildfire.ca www.facebook.com/BCForestFireInfo
twitter.com/BCGovFireInfo

Working Roundtable on Forestry: www.for.gov.bc.ca/mof/Forestry_Roundtable/

Crowns, Agencies, Boards and Commissions associated with the Ministry:

Crowns
Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority

Major Agencies, Boards and Commissions
Forest Practices Board www.fpb.gov.bc.ca
Timber Export Advisory Committee
Muskwa-Kechika Advisory Board
Mediation and Arbitration Board
Assayers Certification Board of Examiners